FEBRUARY, 1788. THE NUMB. 3013.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1788.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

The following Capital Eſtates in Bucks county, in Pennſylvania;

1ſt. LANGHORNE PARK, with the Manſion-houſe, and other meſſuages, barns, coach-houſes, ſtables and ſpring-houſe, with a good griſt-mill, on a never failing ſtream, and a ſeat on another ſtream, with a fall of water, on which a capital griſt-mill may be erected to great advantage, being in the vicinity of a fine wheat country, within 3 miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats; being within ſix miles of the borough of Briſtol, and city of Burlington, two ſea port towns, about 20 miles above the city of Philadelphia, with 927 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow; abounding with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkable fine ſprings, riſing in high land, from which at a ſmall expence, near 100 acres of the beſt watered meadow may be made; ſeveral hundred acres of wood-land, abounding with plenty of the beſt timber. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania, now in good repair and ready to be delivered to the purchaſer next ſpring; the manſion-houſe, kitchen and out offices, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family. This tract, for health and good neighbourhood, is exceeded by few, if any, the proſpect is delightful, and capable of the firſt improvement in elegance and taſte, 19 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and five from Newton, the county town; and large good roads to and from it. The ſouthern boundary is on Neſhaminy creek, in which are plenty of fiſh of various ſorts, for the angle or net, alſo wild fowl; and it is not doubted will, in a few years, be navigable for boats of burthen, when ſome expected improvements are made, it being a prevailing ſentiment, that the moſt elegant and commodious place for the Fœderal city will be about 10 miles to the north eaſt of it; and the great road from Boſton and New-York to the capital cities in the ſouthern ſtates, go near, if not through it. There are ſeveral fine quarries of building and paving ſtones on ſaid eſtate, and on the ſurface none to incommode the plough. This was part of the real eſtate of the late Lawrence Growdon, Eſq; deceaſed, and deviſed by his laſt will to his two daughters, Elizabeth Nichleſon and Grace Galloway. This eſtate to be ſold in fee-ſimple.

2d. TREVOSE, on the ſouth ſide of Neſhaminy creek, and adjoining No. 1; containing 382 acres and 62 perches, the ancient ſeat of Joſeph Growdon, Eſq; formerly Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania, ſucceeded by his ſon Lawrence Growdon, Eſq; one of the aſſiſtant Judges of the ſupreme court, on which are erected an elegant manſion houſe, built by the latter, in the modern ſtile, four rooms on a floor, with kitchen and out offices to anſwer, equal to moſt in the ſtate; two good barns, ſtables and many other uſeful buildings and erections, a large and good garden and orchards, abounding with the beſt fruit trees. The manſion houſe and eſtate have beautiful and extenſive proſpects, fine avenues, ſeveral of them planted with fruit trees, and other parts with a variety of trees for ornament and uſe. On it is erected at a deſirable diſtance, a good farm houſe, with barns, ſtables, good orchards, gardens, &c. ſuitable for an overſeer to live at, or to let with part of the eſtate, the whole of which conſiſts of good arable, meadow and paſture land, with about 50 acres of timber, in which there are many walnut trees, and adjoining Neſhaminy creek are excellent quarries of ſtone, which may in time be tranſported to Philadelphia by water, has the advantage of fiſhing and fowling, as good roads and neighbourhood as Langhorne Park; to which is added, for the better accommodation of the eſtate, 40 1-2 acres of excellent timber, nearly contiguous, making in the whole 422 ¼ acres and 22 perches of land, and is one mile nearer to the cities of Philadelphia and Burlington and the tide water. This eſtate is ſubject to a leaſe for the life of Joſeph Galloway, Eſq; except the 40 1-2 acres of timber and wood-land, which is in fee ſimple.

3d. BELMONT, on the weſt of No. 2, containing 534 acres 97 perches, conſiſting of excellent arable and paſture land, with a great proportion of wood and meadow, for the accommodation of three farm houſes and three new barns thereon erected. It adjoins Trevoſe and the aforeſaid creek, and is well watered with ſprings, and ſmall ſtreams in abundance, and is capable of great and profitable improvements in huſbandry. For quarries of ſtone, fiſhing and fowling, and good roads, equal to No. 1 and 2. This eſtate to be ſold in fee ſimple.

4th. RICHLEU, adjoining the above on the ſouth-weſt, containing 439 acres 15 perches, one half of which is the beſt timber land, conſiſting of black, white and Spaniſh oak, hickory and cheſnut, the other half good arable and paſture land, with a ſufficient proportion of meadow, that is and can be well watered with never failing ſtreams running through the ſame. There are on the premiſes a large and commodious farm houſe, barns, ſtables and other erections in good order, with large orchards of choice fruit trees, the whole in good repair. The ſoil of this tract is ſtrong and durable, and nearly adjoins on the ſouth to the townſhip of Biberry, an old thick ſettlement, where timber and fuel are ſcarce and dear, and the abundance thereof on this tract will command a great price and immediate pay. This eſtate to be ſold in fee ſimple.

5th. KING's PLACE, conſiſting of 309 acres 10 perches, adjoining No. 4; Belmont and Neſhaminy creek on the north; one half of which may at a ſmall expence be made excellent watered meadow, much being already made, a conſiderable ſtream of water runs through the middle of it, which is well ſupplied by ſprings on each ſide, never known to fail, with fall and ſeat ſufficient for the building and carrying on a griſt-mill to great advantage, it being in the midſt of a fine wheat country, and no mill within ſeveral miles; on the other half is a great proportion of valuable timber, two good young orchards of grafted fruit, two farm houſes, barns, &c. and the arable land excellent in quality. This eſtate to be ſold in fee-ſimple.

6th. Thoſe well known capital eſtates in the townſhip of Durham, viz. The manſion-houſe, kitchen, barns and other edifices, with furnace and mine-hill, coal-houſes and ſtamping-mill, and about 476 acres of excellent arable land and meadow; the plough land having a ſufficient quantity of lime ſtone to manure it, and the meadow rich in ſoil with the advantage of being watered, which makes it equal to any in Pennſylvania in quality and produce, and the quantity is a conſiderable proportion of the whole tract. The ore of the beſt quality, remarkably cloſe and tough, and allowed to be ſo by the firſt iron maſters in England and America, and the quantity ſuppoſed by many good judges to be inexhauſtible.

7th. Adjoining No. 6, contains about 336 acres of arable and meadow land; the firſt abounding with lime ſtone, and produces good wheat and other grain, the meadow advantageouſly watered; and on Durham creek, which runs through it, there is a good mill ſeat. This tract is accommodated with a two ſtory houſe, and other buildings ſuitable for a farm.

8th. Adjoining No. 7, containing about 327 acres of arable land and meadow, with a capital ſeat for a mill, from which is water-carriage for boats of burthen down the river Delaware to Philadelphia, and up to near its ſource. On this lot there is an old accuſtomed ferry, to and from the Jerſies, a little below Muſconekunk creek; it abounds with excellent limeſtone, and has a conſiderable quantity of timber and underwood, a two ſtory houſe, and other buildings, uſeful for a farm: At the Ferry-houſe, travellers are accommodated. This lot is capable of great and profitable improvements; the remainder in fee of the tracts. No. 6, 7 and 8, after the demiſe of Joſeph Galloway, Eſq; is what is now offered for ſale.

9th. A tract of land, containing 100 acres, in Richland townſhip, about 40 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Matthias Zeigenfus, Samuel Tunis, Bernard Hellers, and the next deſcribed tract, abounding with good timber, ploughland, paſture and meadow, of an excellent quality and well watered. To be ſold in fee ſimple.

10th. A tract, containing 115 acres and 53 perches, adjoining the above and College land; of the ſame quality as above, and a large proportion of rich bottom meadow; has two ſtreams of water through it. To be ſold in fee ſimple.

For prices, and conditions of payment, apply to ABEL JAMES, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, or CLEMENT BIDDLE, Eſq; of the ſaid city, Notary Public.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1787.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 12th of March next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and 117 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Limerick, bounded by lands of Adam Calf, Jacob Pelta, and others; late the property of John Reigner; ſeized and taken in execution, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 13th of March next, on the premiſes, a certain Meſſuage and 200 Acres of Land, or thereabouts, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Salford, bounded by lands of Anthony Sell, Frederick Miller, and others; late the property of Conrad Zimmerman, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 14th of March next, on the premiſes, a certain Meſſuage and 100 Acres of Land, ſituate in Gwinedtownſhip, bounded by land of Chriſtian Dull and others; late the property of Baltzer Weigh, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 15th of March next, on the premiſes, a certain Meſſuage and Lot of one Acre and an half of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitpain, bounded by lands of William Ellis, Enoch Marpeles, and others; late the property of Joſeph Dehaven; ſeized and taken in execution, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 17th of March next, on the premiſes, a certain Meſſuage, Fulling-mill, and about 40 Acres of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Merion, bounded by lands of Thomas Kinſey, Joſeph Williams, and others; late the property of William Cuſter; ſeized and taken in execution, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 18th of March next, on the premiſes, a certain Meſſuage and 21 Acres and three quarters of an Acre of Land, at Hickory town; the Houſe has been a long time an accuſtomed tavern; late the eſtate of John Whiteman; ſeized and taken in execution, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, laſt Sunday evening, from the ſubſcriber, in Willitſtown, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, a ſervant boy, named JAMES JONES, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſtout made, has a large cut on his left cheek, and when ſpoke to has a treacherous ſmile. Had on, and took with him, the following articles, viz. A round hat, with a wide band and buckle, a red ſpotted cotton handkerchief, blue ſailor's jacket, lined and badly mended with white thread, a red doubled breaſted ditto, one grey ditto, one pair of old buckſkin, and another of new brown cloth breeches, two tow and one linen ſhirts, and ribbed ſtockings; there was likewiſe taken from a man in the houſe, a ſilver ſtock-buckle and ſtock, a pair of new brown yarn ſtockings, and other things. Whoever will ſecure him in any goal, and give information, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† 1 w. WILLIAM HAYMAN.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed that the above runaway is gone in company with one THOMAS HAMILTON, a deceitful crafty fellow, about 35 years of age, of middling ſize, wears a browniſh coat and trowſers, bound with green ferret: He is in debt, and has deceived his creditors---he left my houſe the ſame day ſaid Jones did. It is ſuppoſed they are gone to the Delaware ſtate, or to Maryland. Feb. 20, 1788. W. H.

CAME to Richmond townſhip, in the county of Berks, about ſeven moths ago, a certain Iriſh Lad, who ſays his name is JOHN ROBESON, aged about 13 years, ſays that he was born in the kingdom of Ireland, and that he came to America about the time he came to theſe parts in Berks county; and was brought to Philadelphia, by Captain Lechler, to whom he had paid one guinea and three ſilver dollars for his paſſage from Ireland to America, that he took ſhipping with Captain Lechler in the county of Derry, (the name of the port he ſays he knows not) and was diſcharged at Philadelphia by ſaid Captain Lechler, who ſent him into the country. The boy is fair ſkinned, blackiſh hair, grey eyes, and well built. If he ſhould have abſconded from his maſter, or the Captain, he may be heard of, by making application to the ſubſcriber, in Richmond, which it is expected will be done ſoon, otherwiſe the Boy muſt be bound for the cloathing and maintaining him.

Reading, Jan. 24, 1788. § MARTIN ROTHERMEL.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET.

The FŒDERALIST, No. XVI.

To the PEOPLE *of the State of* NEW-YORK.

THE tendency of the principle of legiſlation for ſtates, or communities, in their political capacities, as it has been exemplified by the experiment we have made of it, is equally atteſted by the events which have befallen all other governments of the confederate kind, of which we have any account, in exact proportion to its prevalence in thoſe ſyſtems. The confirmations of this fact will be worthy a diſtinct and particular examination. I ſhall content myſelf with barely obſerving here, that of all the confederacies of antiquity, which hiſtory has handed down to us, the Lycian and Achæan leagues, as far as there remain veſtiges of them, appear to have been moſt free from the fetters of that miſtaken principle, and were accordingly thoſe which have beſt deſerved, and have moſt liberally received, the applauding ſuffrages of political writers.

This exceptionable principle may as truly as emphatically be ſtiled the parent of anarchy: It has been ſeen that delinquencies in the members of the union are its natural and neceſſary offſpring; and that whenever they happen, the only conſtitutional remedy is force, and the immediate effect of the uſe of it, civil war.

It remains to enquire how far ſo odious an engine of government, in its application to us, would even be capable of anſwering its end. If there ſhould not be a large army, conſtantly at the diſpoſal of the national government, it would either not be able to employ force at all, or, when this could be done, it would amount to a war between different parts of the confederacy, concerning the infractions of a league; in which the ſtrongeſt combination would be moſt likely to prevail, whether it conſiſted of thoſe who ſupported, or of thoſe who reſiſted the general authority. It would rarely happen that the delinquency to be redreſſed would be confined to a ſingle member, and if there were more than one, who had neglected their duty, ſimilarity of ſituation would induce them to unite for common defence. Independent of this motive of ſympathy, if a large and influenced ſtate ſhould happen to be the aggreſſing member, it would commonly have weight enough with its neighbours to win over ſome of them as aſſociates to its cauſe. Specious arguments of danger to the common liberty could eaſily be contrived; plauſible excuſes for the deficiencies of the party could, without difficulty, be invented, to alarm the apprehenſions, inflame the paſſions, and conciliate the good will even of thoſe ſtates which were not chargeable with any violation or omiſſion of duty. This would be the more likely to take place, as the delinquencis of the larger members might be expected ſometimes to proceed from an ambitious premeditation in their rulers, with a view to get rid of all external controul upon their deſigns of perſonal aggrandizement; the better to effect which, it is preſumable they would tamper beforehand with leading individuals in the adjacent ſtates. If aſſociates could not be found at home, recourſe would be had to the aid of foreign powers, who would ſeldom be diſinclined to encouraging the diſſentions of a confederacy, from the firm union of which they had ſo much to fear. When the ſword is once drawn, the paſſions of men obſerve no bounds of moderation. The ſuggeſtions of wounded pride, the inſtigations of irritated reſentment, would be apt to carry the ſtates, againſt which the arms of the union were exerted, to any extremes neceſſary to revenge the affront, or to avoid the diſgrace of ſubmiſſion. The firſt war of this kind would probably terminate in a diſſolution of the union.

This may be conſidered as the violent death of the confederacy. Its more natural death is what we now ſeem to be on the point of experiencing, if the ſœderal ſyſtem be not ſpeedily renovated in a more ſubſtantial form. It is not probable, conſidering the genius of this country, that the complying ſtates would often be inclined to ſupport the authority of the union by engaging in a war againſt the non-complying ſtates. They would always be more ready to purſue the milder courſe of putting themſelves upon an equal footing with the delinquent members, by an imitation of their example. And the guilt of all would thus become the ſecurity of all. Our paſt experience has exhibited the operation of this ſpirit in its full light. There would, in fact, be an inſuperable difficulty in aſcertaining when force could with propriety be employed. In the article of pecuniary contribution, which would be the moſt uſual ſource of delinquency, it would often be impoſſible to decide whether it had proceeded from diſinclination, or inability. The pretence of the latter would always be at hand. And the caſe muſt be very flagrant in which its fallacy could be detected with ſufficient certainty to juſtify the harſh expedient of compulſion. It is eaſy to ſee that this problem alone, as often as it ſhould occur, would open a wide field for the exerciſe of factious views, of partiality and oppreſſion, in the majority that happened to prevail in the national council.

It ſeems to require no pains to prove that the ſtates ought not to prefer a national conſtitution, which could only be kept in motion by the inſtrumentality of a large army, continually on foot to execute the ordinary requiſitions or decrees of the government. And yet this is the plain alternative involved by thoſe who wiſh to deny it the power of extending its operations to individuals. Such a ſcheme, if practicable at all, would inſtantly degenerate into a military deſpotiſm; but it will be found in every light impracticable. The reſources of the union would not be equal to the maintenance of an army conſiderable enough to confine the larger ſtates within the limits of their duty; nor would the means ever be furniſhed of forming ſuch an army in the firſt inſtance. Whoever conſiders the populouſneſs and ſtrength of ſeveral of theſe ſtates ſingly at the preſent juncture, and looks forward to what they will become, even at the diſtance of half a century, will at once diſmiſs as idle and viſionary any ſcheme, which aims at regulating their movements by laws, to operate upon them in their collective capacities, and to be executed by a coercion applicable to them in the ſame capacities. A project of this kind is little leſs romantic than that monſter-taming ſpirit, which is attributed to the fabulous heroes and demi-gods of antiquity.

Even in thoſe confederacies, which have been compoſed of members ſmaller than many of our counties, the principle of legiſlation for ſovereign ſtates, ſupported by military coercion, has never been found effectual. It has rarely been attempted to be employed, but againſt the weaker members: And in moſt inſtances attempts to coerce the refractory and diſobedient, have been the ſignals of bloody wars; in which the one half of the confederacy has diſplayed its banners againſt the other half.

The reſult of theſe obſervations to an intelligent mind muſt be clearly this, that if it be poſſible at any rate to conſtruct a fœderal government capable of regulating the common concerns and preſerving the general tranquility, it muſt be founded, as to the objects committed to its care, upon the reverſe of the principle contended for by the oppoſers of the propoſed conſtitution.

It muſt carry its agency to the perſons of the citizens. It muſt ſtand in need of no intermediate legiſlations; but muſt itſelf be empowered to employ the arm of the ordinary magiſtrate to execute its own reſolutions. The majeſty of the national authority muſt be manifeſted through the medium of the courts of juſtice. The government of the union, like that of each ſtate, muſt be able to addreſs itſelf immediately to the hopes and fears of individuals; and to attract to its ſupport, thoſe paſſions, which have the ſtrongeſt influence upon the human heart. It muſt, in ſhort, poſſeſs all the means and have a right to reſort to all the methods of executing the powers, with which it is entruſted, that are poſſeſſed and exerciſed by the governments of the particular ſtates.

To this reaſoning it may perhaps be objected, that if any ſtate ſhould be diſaffected to the authority of the union, it could at any time obſtruct the execution of its laws, and bring the matter to the ſame iſſue of force, with the neceſſity of which the oppoſite ſcheme is reproached.

The plauſibility of this objection will vaniſh the moment we advert to the eſſential difference between a mere NON COMPLIANCE and a DIRECT and ACTIVE RESISTANCE. If the interpoſition of the ſtate legiſlatures be neceſſary to give effect to a meaſure of the union, they have only NOT TO ACT, or TO ACT EVASIVELY, and the meaſure is defeated. This neglect of duty may be diſguiſed under affected but unſubſtantial proviſions, ſo as not to appear, and of courſe not to excite any alarm in the people for the ſafety of the conſtitution. The ſtate leaders may even make a merit of their ſurreptitious invaſions of it, on the ground of ſome temporary convenience, exemption or advantage.

But if the execution of the laws of the national government ſhould not require the intervention of the ſtate legiſlatures; if they were to paſs into immediate operation upon the citizens themſelves, the particular governments could not interrupt their progreſs without an open and violent exertion of an unconſtitutional power. No omiſſions, nor evaſions would anſwer the end. They would be obliged to act, and in ſuch a manner, as would leave no doubt that they had encroached on the national rights. An experiement of this nature would always be hazardous---in the face of a conſtitution in any degree competent to its own defence, and of a people enlightened enough to diſtinguiſh between a legal exerciſe and an illegal uſurpation of authority. The ſucceſs of it would require not merely a factious majority in the legiſlature, but the concurrence of the courts of juſtice, and of the body of the people. If the judges were not embarked in a conſpiracy with the legiſlature, they would pronounce the reſolutions of ſuch a majority to be contrary to the ſupreme law of the land, unconſtitutional and void. If the people were not tainted with the ſpirit of their ſtate repreſentatives, they, as the natural guardians of the conſtitution, would throw their weight into the national ſcale, and give it a decided preponderancy in the conteſt. Attempts of this kind would not often be made with liberty or raſhneſs; becauſe they could ſeldom be made without danger to the authors, unleſs in caſes of a tyrannical exerciſe of the federal authority.

If oppoſition to the national government ſhould ariſe from the diſorderly conduct of refractory, or ſeditious individuals, it could be overcome by the ſame means which are daily employed againſt the ſame evil, under the ſtate governments. The magiſtracy, being equally the miniſters of the law of the land, from whatever ſource it might emanate, would doubtleſs be as ready to guard the national as the local regulations from the inroads of private licentiouſneſs. As to thoſe partial commotions and inſurrections which ſometimes diſquiet ſociety, from the intrigues of an inconſiderable faction, or from ſudden or occaſional ill humours that do not infect the great body of the community, the general government could command more extenſive reſources for the ſuppreſſion of diſturbances of that kind, than would be in the power of any ſingle member. And as to thoſe mortal feuds, which in certain conjunctures ſpread a conflagration through a whole nation, or through a very large proportion of it, proceeding either from weighty cauſes of diſcontent given by the government, or from the contagion of ſome violent popular paroxiſm, they do not fall within any ordinary rules of calculation. When they happen, they commonly amount to revolutions and diſmemberments of empire. No form of government can always either avoid or controul them. It is in vain to hope to guard againſt events too mighty for human foreſight or precaution, and it would be idle to object to a government, becauſe it could not perform impoſſibilities.

PUBLIUS.

NUMBER IV.

To the CITIZENS of the UNITED STATES.

Friends and Countrymen,

IN the addreſs of the minority of the Pennſylvania Convention they convey an idea to their conſtituents, that the propoſed fœderal conſtitution endangers *religious liberty!* The moſt careful examination of the powers to be veſted in Congreſs will not enable us to diſcover *one* clauſe, by which the fœderal legiſlature can interfere in religious affairs. The Convention have carefully avoided inveſting them with any authority of that nature, in my opinion, from the pureſt and wiſeſt reaſons. Firſt, becauſe they are matters in which neither national governments nor foreigners (with whom they are to treat) have ever interfered from the begining of the world, but at the expence of the rights of *a part*, or the peace of *the whole* of the people: Secondly, becauſe the United States having no *national church* either in *preſent exiſtence* or in *contemplation*, it is evidently one of thoſe domeſtic points, in which the intervention of the fœderal government cannot ever be neceſſary or proper: And laſtly, becauſe, I preſume, much the greater part of the Convention were averſe to the interference of *human* authority in forming laws concerning matters of conſcience, remembering that even the omnipotent Creator of the univerſe has granted FREE WILL to man. Conſcience was given us for our guide by the wiſdom and goodneſs of the Deity, to whom *alone* we are reſponſible. Duly ſenſible of this, the Convention have rejected, as ſacrilegious, all human interpoſition. To guard this ſacred ſubject from the conſequences of miſconception or abuſe, they have taken due care, that no ſtate or church ſhall introduce their religious opinions or deſigns into the councils of the union, by ſubmitting to the people the propriety of an abſolute excluſion of *religious teſts* from the fœderal ſyſtem. Here, we cannot omit to obſerve, is an highly important and influential power, remaining with the ſtate governments, which Congreſs can in no way exerciſe: And tho' we muſt conſider it as paſſing beyond the due bounds of human authority, and as treſpaſſing on *the rights of conſcience and free will* of man, which God himſelf has vouchſafed to beſtow, yet certain it is that ſeveral of the ſtate governments do at this time inconſiderately exerciſe this power.

Two co-ordinate ſovereignties, ſay the minority, would be a ſoleciſm in politics. Were we to grant this, it would be nothing in favor of their argument. The fœderal government and the ſtate governments are neither co-ordinate, co-equal, nor even ſimilar. They are of *different natures*. The general government is *fœderal*, or an union of *ſovereignties*, for *ſpecial* purpoſes. The ſtate governments are *ſocial*, or an aſſociation of *individuals*, for *all* the purpoſes of ſociety and government. It is ſaid, the greater will ſwallow up the leſſer. Then let the fœderal government take care, for it is ſurely leſs powerful than the ſtate governments *combined*. Without the ſtate governments, that of the union can have no power, ſince the latter is *created* by them---but the ſtate governments have and ever muſt have much *ſeparate and independent power*, and do not derive, from the fœderal government, any part of what they poſſeſs.

The minority, with how much candor I will not ſay, have cut down the fœderal government to twenty-ſix men. But, however, the total number of the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives, ſtill continue to be ninety-three. If all but a bare quorum of both houſes will make it a point to abſent themſelves from their public duty, and if thoſe who are preſent will take care to ſplit as much as poſſible upon great queſtions, and if *all* the majority of both houſes will agree to ſell their conſciences and votes, the evils the minority deprecate might be apprehended. But ſurely this is not a rational diſquiſition and diſcuſſion of a government for the information of the people. It is raiſing bugbears, with which *a child in politics* will not be ſcared.

We are told alſo, that beſides the danger of bribery, the repreſentation is in itſelf too ſmall, and the ſame mode (not of reaſoning but) of writing is uſed. Will not the ſeveral ſtates then, beſides their fœderal ſenators and repreſentatives, have near two thouſand ſtate repreſentatives? Will not *all* theſe be acquainted with the intereſts and the feelings of the people? Will not the laws made by the fœderal legiſlature operate alike upon the life, liberty, property and deareſt concerns, of the repreſentative and ſenator, their families and friends, and upon the leaſt conſiderable citizen of their reſpective ſtates? and does not every man ſee that the preſent fœderal ſyſtem, having a great controuling houſe of repreſentatives, choſen by the people, gives them a certainty of having their juſt feelings and deareſt concerns more minutely attended to, than was poſſible under the old fœderal conſtitution, the executors of which were *all* choſen by the ſtate legiſlatures. Does not this tenaciouſneſs of ſome of the ſtate legiſlators about the powers of the bodies to which they belong evince a greater attachment to their own ſeats, than to the intereſts of their conſtituents. Accuſtomed to monopolize the power of appointing the members of the fœderal government, they are averſe to *ſharing* it even with the people.

The length of time for which a repreſentative may ſerve is alſo objected to by the minority. If the inconvenience attending too frequent changes and other circumſtances render it proper to continue the members of the Virginia and Pennſylvania legiſlatures a year in their ſeats, this wide extended continent, by the rule of proportion, might juſtify an allowance of ſix or ſeven years to the fœderal repreſentatives; but, for wiſe reaſons, their exiſtence has been confined to two. We have few men of that general information, which is neceſſary to make laws requiring a knowledge of the relation of the ſtates to one another, and of the confederacy to foreign countries. The ſyſtems of foreign and domeſtic commerce, manufactures, and other general objects, will require two years for a wiſe man to attain. Much time and great expence will be neceſſary in going to and from the capital of the union to Georgia or New-Hampſhire, and we are not to forget the moſt remote parts have as full a ſhare of rights and privileges as the moſt near.

The fears of the ſtate governments and of the people at large, concerning the propoſed conſtitution, have been excited on the ſame ground and in the ſame language, that would be applied againſt the introduction of a foreign prince. If conſiderable powers are given to the fœderal government, it ſhould be remembered, that the people chuſe one branch, and the ſtate legiſlatures the other, and that every officer of the fœderal government muſt be a qualified citizen of ſome one of the ſtates---that his office and power are temporary--and that the right and power of chuſing his ſucceſſor remains fully in the ſtate legiſlatures, or the people, even during the time he holds his office. If our ſtate governments are republican, then will their repreſentatives (the ſenators) be republican alſo. The power and right of framing our conſtitutions on pure and genuine republican principles lie with the people; for, tho' Congreſs can fruſtrate attempts to introduce into them either monarchy or ariſtocracy, they cannot annul any republican clauſe, however purely ſo it may be. Comparing the fœderal and ſtate conſtitutions as they now are, the fœderal conſtitution is the moſt truly republican, for there is no qualification of property required by the latter, either for the electors or thoſe to be elected, while many of the ſtate conſtitutions render a certain and viſible property abſolutely neceſſary.

Tho' no profeſſed anſwer to the addreſs of our minority has appeared, yet much of the reaſonings and facts contained in it have been refuted, explained and diſproved, in the ſeveral publications and ſpeeches which the ſubject has produced. Much of their reaſonings and poſitions have likewiſe been contradicted by the opinions and objections, that have been adduced by the oppoſers of the fœderal conſtitution in other ſtates. I ſhall therefore purſue the ſubject at preſent no further, truſting, that as the conventions of ſix ſtates have already been uninfluenced by the conſiderations they have urged, and as ſeveral other ſtates have given unequivocal proofs of the ſame diſpoſition, they will, in a manly, honorable way, acquieſce in the great fundamental rule of all free governments, and conſider THE VOICE OF THE MAJORITY AS THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

BOSTON, *February* 7.

Tueſday forenoon a motion, which had been expected for ſome days, was made by Mr. G. Dench, to this purport---That for the purpoſe of informing the good people of this commonwealth of the principles of the propoſed conſtitution, and the amendments offered by his excellency the preſident, this convention do adjourn to a future day. This motion occaſioned much debate---it was warmly advocated by the gentlemen who are againſt the adoption of the conſtitution, and ſtrongly oppoſed by the friends of the propoſed ſyſtem. The queſtion on the motion was taken in the evening, when his excellency the preſident, he ſaid, had the great pleaſure to declare, that the motion for adjournment had not obtained---the whole number of voters being 329

In favor of the motion	115
Againſt it	214
Majority againſt adjourning	99

NEW-HAVEN, *February* 14.

On Monday laſt, at five o'clock, P. M. arrived in this city, authentic intelligence of the ratification of the conſtitution by the convention of Maſſachuſetts. On this pleaſing and important event, the bells were rung and a ſalute of 13 rounds was fired, followed by three huzzas from a large concourſe of people who had aſſembled on the occaſion, and teſtified their hearty approbation of the conduct of their good old friend and neighbour, who is ſo nearly allied to Connecticut in good ſenſe and ſound republican principles.---It was a pleaſing circumſtance, that the hon. Rufus King, Eſq; arrived here, on his way from Boſton to New-York, while the ſalute was firing, and was a witneſs to the joy excited among us by the conduct of his native ſtate.

NEW-YORK, *February* 16.

We are happy in having it in our power to communicate to our readers the authentic and agreeable intelligence of the adoption of the New Conſtitution by the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

The friends of America will no doubt conſider this event as a moſt propitious omen of the riſing proſpect of American greatneſs, when they conſider that a SIXTH ſtate has already ratified a Conſtitution, which, in its formation, has employed the wiſdom of the moſt diſtinguiſhed patriots of the Thirteen States; and which, when candidly examined in all its parts by the repreſentatives of ſix of theſe ſtates, has been found to be well calculated to promote unity, peace and harmony throughout the whole.

Upon the arrival of this agreeable intelligence in this city, the inhabitants in general diſcovered every appearance of heartfelt joy.---At ſun-riſe on Thurſday, an elegant flag was hoiſted at the Coffee-houſe, in which the following words were inſerted, *The Conſtitution, September* 17, 1787. At noon another flag, repreſenting a Pine Tree, appeared at the ſame place, with theſe words, *Boſton, February* 9, 1788. At twelve o'clock ſix times thirteen guns were fired, in honor of the ſix ſtates that had adopted the conſtitution. A Union Flag was diſplayed at the fort, and the different veſſels in the harbour diſcovered every appearance of rejoicing, by hoiſting their flags.

When we conſider that this conſtitution has in every ſtate where it has been hitherto examined been readily adopted, and that by a reſpectable majority, we have great reaſon to hope that the time is not far diſtant, when the Americans, being repreſented by one general and permanent government, will ſpeedily riſe to that dignity and conſequence amongſt the nations of the world, as muſt always attend a free, virtuous and powerful people.

Feb. 18. On Saturday laſt, a number of reſpectable citizens celebrated, at the Merchant's Coffee houſe, the *ratification* of the *New Conſtitution* by the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts. Several of the honorable the members of Congreſs and the Mayor of the city, did them the honor of partaking of their repaſt; which (in the true republican ſtyle) conſiſted of only two articles---Beef and Salt Fiſh. The general joy which was diffuſed over every countenance on this occaſion was a deciſive proof, that the conduct of Maſſachuſetts would enſure the ratification of this excellent conſtitution not only in this, but every other ſtate of the union.

After dinner the following toaſts were drank, under the fire of ſix guns to each toaſt, in honor of thoſe ſtates which had adopted the conſtitution.

1ſt. The Conſtitution---may it prove the ſolid fabric of American Liberty, Proſperity and Glory.

2d. The Fœderal Convention---may their Virtue, Wiſdom and Firmneſs, be deeply engraven on the hearts of their countrymen.

3d. The State of Delaware.

4th. The State of Pennſylvania.

5th. The State of New-Jerſey.

6th. The State of Connecticut.

7th. The State of Georgia.

8th. The State of Maſſachuſetts.

9th. May the Patriotic Declarations of the Minorities of Connecticut and Maſſachuſetts ſerve as an example throughout the Union.

10th. The Friends of the Conſtitution throughout the States.

11th. The State of New-York---may it ſoon become an additional Pillar to the *new Roof*.

12th. Union to the States, and confuſion to the enemies of it.

13th. General Waſhington---may his Wiſdom and Virtue preſide in the Councils of his Country.

The utmoſt order and good humour prevailed throughout the whole of the entertainment; and about nine o'clock in the evening the company broke up, under the impreſſion, that thoſe who had been oppoſed to the new conſtitution in this ſtate would be convinced (after the candid and able diſcuſſion of it by their eaſtern neighbours) that their jealouſies were ill-founded; and that their own reputation, as well as the welfare of the ſtate, would be beſt promoted by imitating the patriotic conduct of the minority of Maſſachuſetts.

By a gentleman from London, we are informed that Lewis Littlepage, Eſquire, Chamberlain to his Majeſty the King of Poland, is appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary, from the court of Warſaw, to that of Verſailles.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.

A MESSAGE *from the* PRESIDENT *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, *to the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Gentlemen,

WE ſincerely congratulate your Honorable Houſe on the ratification of the Fœderal Conſtitution by the Convention of this ſtate ſince your laſt receſs, and we flatter ourſelves that its adoption will be attended with important good conſequences to all the ſtates in the Union.

In compliance with your reſolution of the 13th of November laſt, we have obtained, and now lay before the General Aſſembly, deſcriptions of the lands lying between the northern boundary of this ſtate and Lake Erie, with an eſtimate of the ſums which will probably be neceſſary for the purchaſes of the ſame, as will appear by the papers marked No. 1 and 2, to which we beg leave to refer. We have likewiſe wrote to our Delegates in Congreſs relative to the eſtimate---their anſwer, as ſoon as it comes to hand, will be tranſmitted to your Houſe.

A revenue law of this ſtate, paſſed the 25th day of September, 1783, requiring merchants who re-ſhip goods from Philadelphia to produce within one year certificates of the goods being actually landed at the port of deſtination, appears to bear hard on the trade of this port --we therefore recommend a reviſal of the aforeſaid revenue act, when the merchants will have an opportunity of laying the particular inconveniencies before your Houſe.

The officers of the Land-Office do not conſider themſelves authorized by the preſent laws to grant re-locating warrants, in caſes where warrants, on which the purchaſe money has been paid, are deprived of land by prior grants---we are of opinion, that this power ought to be given; as the time may come, when vacant lands will not remain for them, and in that caſe the owners may call on the ſtate for compenſation.

The granting of land in the late purchaſe has nearly ceaſed, and we are apprehenſive that this fund will continue unproductive, until the terms of the new purchaſe are lowered---a meaſure which we therefore recommend.

Great miſtakes have been committed by the Orphans Courts of the different counties of this ſtate, reſpecting penſions; particularly in providing for the ſupport of the widows and orphans of militia-men who fell in the late war---this power, in the opinion of Council, ought to be lodged in more proper hands, and its deciſions thereby rendered more uniform.

The continual depreciation of our paper money merits the moſt ſerious attention of your Honorable Houſe---This circumſtance alone diffuſes langour and embarraſſment through the whole executive department of government---contracts cannot be compleated for the making of roads, or any other public buſineſs, without either riſquing the honor of government, or acting on an implied depreciation of money, ſituations equally irkſome and ineligible. We cannot help ſuggeſting the propriety of more ſpeedily deſtroying as much of it as is in the power of the treaſury.

The time limited by law for compleating titles for lands held under office rights, obtained before the 10th day of December, 1776, expires on the 10th day of April next---we are of opinion that the extenſion of that period is neceſſary.

The benefits expected from the penal law having not equalled the benevolent wiſhes of its friends and framers, we recommend ſuch alterations to be made in it as ſhall be calculated to render puniſhment a means of reformation, and the labour of criminals of profit to the ſtate. Late experiments in Europe have demonſtrated that thoſe advantages are only to be obtained by temperance, and ſolitude of labour.

The act, entituled "An Act appointing Wardens for the port of Philadelphia, &c." paſſed the 26th day of February, 1773, having by experience been found uſeful, and being on the point of expiring, we recommend an immediate renewal of the ſame for a further term, with ſuch improvements as may occur to you.

We again recommend to the notice of your Honorable Houſe the reſolution of Congreſs, paſſed March 21, 1787, and beg leave to ſuggeſt the propriety of paſſing a declaratory act, to anſwer the end intended by the ſaid reſolution.

The lateſt accounts from the county of Luzerne, communicated to us by Colonel Pickering, repreſent the ſettlement as being in perfect quietneſs at preſent, and that the laws of this ſtate have their free operation.

We have now the pleaſure of laying before you a map of the northern boundary of this ſtate, as run by the commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe, who have compleated that uſeful work. We alſo herewith communicate a letter from his Excellency Samuel Huntington, Eſq; Governor of the ſtate of Connecticut, in conſequence of which we have mitigated the ſeverity of John Franklin's confinement as much as circumſtances would warrant----An act of the legiſlature of Virginia, concerning the Convention to be held in June next, tranſmitted by his Excellency the Governor of Virginia---And a letter from the Honorable Arthur St. Clair, Eſq;---which we beg leave to recommend to the notice of your Honorable Houſe.

B. FRANKLIN.

Council Chamber, Philad. Feb. 21, 1788.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the congratulations on the adoption of the new Fœderal Conſtitution, contained in the meſſage of his Excellency the Preſident and the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth to the Honorable the General Aſſembly, is a moſt agreeable proof of the ſentiments of that board, which, conſiſting of a member from every county in the ſtate, affords a new mark of approbation by the repreſentatives of Pennſylvania.

Our laſt paper announced to our friends the patriotic, temperate and manly conduct of the minority of the Maſſachuſetts Convention. We are happy in being able to inform them, that the eaſtern papers give us an authoritative aſſurance that the Honorable Eldridge Gerry, Eſq; of that ſtate, who declined to ſign the recommendation of the new Conſtitution in the Fœderal Convention, now declares, ſince it has received the ſanction of the majority of the people, that he will firmly ſupport it.

It appears, by the proceedings of the South-Carolina legiſlature, that every man in both Houſes (the Senate and the Aſſembly) were in favor of the new Conſtitution. As their legiſlature is much the moſt numerous in the union, in proportion to their number of free white inhabitants, this extraordinary unanimity affords an indubitable proof that we ſhall very ſoon reckon South-Carolina among the members of the *new confederacy*. Their legiſlature muſt conſiſt of above 200 perſons, for Charleſton has 30 members. It may be juſtly ſaid, South-Carolina is an opulent, enlightened, and yet a very riſing ſtate. Their Convention will meet on Monday next, the third day of March.

We are authoriſed to aſſure the public, that the letter from London, of 4th December 1787, publiſhed in our laſt, which ſpeaks of the new Conſtitution as much approved by all our countrymen in England, and by every friendly Engliſhman there, is from an American gentleman in the employment of the United States, now in that capital. We are requeſted to inſert this paragraph, becauſe one of an oppoſite nature appeared lately in one of the public news papers of this city.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wilmington, to his friend in this city, dated February 19, 1788.

"Be pleaſed to accept many thanks for thy very obliging letter of the 17th, and my hearty congratulations on the Ratification of the Fœderal Conſtitution by the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts. It is indeed an event that promiſes moſt happy conſequences-----that America will now enjoy peace, liberty and ſafety-----be united at home, and reſpectable abroad. My hopes are enlivened. I look upon my children with an encreaſed ſatisfaction, becauſe their lot in life ſeems to me to be rendered more favourable by the proſpect of public felicity.

"May the gracious Providence, that has preſerved us through ſo many dangers, difficulties and diſtreſſes, lead us into an eſtabliſhment and conduct of beneficial influence to our fellow creatures in the other parts of the world."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Manchester, to his friend in this city, dated October 16, 1787.

"We have a new goal now erecting here, according to the inſtructions of that truly great and good man Mr. Howard, in which criminals are to be puniſhed by *ſolitary* confinement and *hard labor*. Mr. Howard is preparing for the preſs an intereſting work upon the ſubject of Lazarettoes and the Plague.

"I am anxious to hear the reſult of the Convention now held at Philadelphia, for the melioration of your fœderal government. Under the auſpices of Dr. Franklin and General Waſhington, every thing good is expected.

"Mr. Clarkſon is expected very ſoon. He has been ſome time at Liverpool, collecting information concerning the capture, purchaſe and treatment of ſlaves, and on the influence of this inhuman traffic upon health, life and morals. Mr. Wilberforce has pledged himſelf to bring forward a parliamentary enquiry into it the enſuing winter, and I truſt its regulation, and eventually its abolition, will be accompliſhed. A ſubſcription has been opened in this town to ſupport the benevolent objects of Mr. Wilberforce, who acts in concert with a very reſpectable ſociety in London; and I yeſterday ſigned a petition, with many others, to the clergy of Manchester, to exert themſelves in this laudable undertaking."

A motion was lately made and ſeconded in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of South-Carolina, that leave be given to bring in a bill to authorize the importation of negroes. On the queſtion being put to agree to the ſame, it paſſed in the negative.

Extract of a letter from Wicklow, December 16.

"On Tueſday night laſt, a fine ſhip, called the Peace and Plenty, of Boſton, 270 tons burthen, Robert Bawnel maſter, and 13 men, bound from Liverpool to Boſton, laden with white ſalt, coals, earthen-ware and haberdaſhery, ſtruck on Wicklow Banks, and overſet. Her rudder and counter being torn away, ſhe inſtantly filled with water, and ſix men were loſt. She floated on her beam ends till Friday morning, when ſhe grounded, about three miles to the ſouthward of Wicklow-Head, where four of the eight men who had held to her ſhrouds were waſhed off, but the maſter and three men were about nine o'clock in the morning miraculouſly ſaved by a boat, whoſe crew, at the inſtance of Mr. Eccles, under whoſe houſe the veſſel grounded, ventured through a great ſurf and heavy ſwell, and brought them on ſhore to Mr. Eccles's, by whoſe uncommon humanity and hoſpitality they were with difficulty recovered, and who generouſly rewarded the crew of the boat who ſo gallantly ventured their lives for the poor mens preſervation."

The ſhip Dublin Packet is arrived at Dublin.

His Britannic Majeſty's Packet Speedy, Robert Coatſworth, Eſq; Commander, will poſitively ſail with the mail from New-York for Falmouth, on Thurſday, the 6th of March.

The mail will be cloſed at 9 o'clock the preceding evening.

She will touch at Halifax, and remain there 48 hours only.

A Naſſau (New-Providence) paper of the 19th ult. has the following paragraph: "On the 3d inſt. Capt. Thomas Thomſon, in the ſloop Sally, beating up from the ſouthweſt point of Heneaga for Watering Bay, ſaw a white flag hoiſted on the ſhore; he immediately hoiſted out his yaul and went to the place, where he found 23 women and 53 men and boys, in a moſt diſtreſſed ſituation. They informed him they had been paſſengers on board the brig Chance, commanded by John Stafford, from Dunlary, in Ireland, bound for Charleſton and Baltimore, in North America; that after being three months out, and having been for ſix weeks on ſhort allowance, they were landed on that deſolate iſland in the evening of the 30th December: That the Captain, previous to his putting them on ſhore, informed them that the iſland was Trinidada, in which there were three towns and many ſettlements, and that they might eaſily get from thence to any part of America: That on their being landed, and finding neither inhabitants nor ſettlements, they determined to return on board, but on approaching the boat a muſket was fired at them, which killed one of their number. They alſo mentioned that 32 perſons had died on the paſſage. Capt. Thomſon arrived here on Saturday with 56 of theſe unfortunate people; 20 of them were landed on Long-Iſland."

A certain Iſaiah Whitcraft, who lived near the Lake Tavern, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, having been confined in Burlington goal for a variety of robberies, broke goal and eſcaped to his own neighbourhood: The goaler having offered a reward of 40 dollars for apprehending him, William Fowler and Jonathan Smith went to his houſe to apprehend him. Finding the doors ſhut, they went each to a door; when Fowler attempted to force in, and having got the door partly open, Whitcraft preſented a loaded muſket to his breaſt, declaring he would ſhoot him, if he came any further. Fowler replied, he might ſhoot if he dared, for that his party would take him, and called out to break open the other door; on which Whitcraft delivered up his muſket, which was loaded with 17 buck-ſhot, but by addreſs afterwards made his eſcape. On the Sunday following, the third of February, this reſolute and brave character, William Fowler, and his companion Smith, having armed themſelves, again attempted to take the thief; when having got near to Whitcraft's houſe, he diſcoved them, and ran off with a muſket and tomahawk in his hands. Fowler and Smith purſued, and after running near half a mile, Fowler was likely to overtake him, and having got within 20 yards of him, Whitcraft turned and preſented his gun at Fowler, who then called to him not to fire, for that he was determined to take him, but would not hurt him; on which Whitcraft ſwore he would fire, and immediately did, and wounded Fowler in the cheek, the ball having glanced the jaw-bone. Smith inſtantly fired on Whitcraft, and put a charge of buck-ſhot through him, who, notwithſtanding, got up, and attempted to tomahawk Smith. Whitcraft immediately after fell, and died in about an hour. Future villains may now ſee, however ſafe they may think themſelves by being armed in the pines, that there are men who will brave the greateſt danger to take them. Fowler and Smith ſurrendered themſelves to Colonel Joſeph Hugg, and were bailed.

By the UNITED STATES *in* CONGRESS *aſſembled*, February 12, 1788.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary for foreign affairs for the time being be, and he is hereby authoriſed and directed, upon application made to him for that purpoſe, to grant in the uſual form ſea letters for any veſſel or veſſels owned entirely and navigated chiefly by citizens of the United States, and bound on long and diſtant voyages, at his diſcretion; provided always that it be made appear to him by oath or affirmation, or by ſuch other evidence as ſhall by him be deemed ſatisfactory, by the perſon or perſons applying therefor, that the veſſel or veſſels for which ſuch ſea letters ſhall be required, ſhall, together with all and every part of her cargo, be owned entirely and commanded by officers, citizens of the United States, and ſhall be navigated for the moſt part by the ſame. That for this purpoſe, the Secretary for foreign affairs be, and he is hereby inſtructed to procure a ſufficient number of blank ſea letters, draughted in the uſual form and ſigned by the Preſident of Congreſs, for the purpoſes aforeſaid; and that the ſame when filled up be ſealed with the ſeal of the United States, and certified by the Secretary of Congreſs.

2 CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

On the Death of CHARLES PEMBERTON, *a youth of twelve years of age.*

CHEARFUL, reſign'd, the youth retires,
From pomp and worldly din,
The rapt'rous ſound of angels lyres
Made harmony within---
Pleas'd with the ſtrain, he, ardent, ſtrove
To gain the bleſt abode;
And ſighed out his ſoul in love,
To meet his parent God.

On the Death of CHARLES PEMBERTON.

NIP'D in the bud, here fell the beaut'ous youth,
Whoſe heart was fraught with innocence and truth.
For him forgive the ſympathetic tear,
We aſk of thoſe who tenderneſs revere?
If aught in life can juſtify our grief,
Or lend aſſiſtance, when we aſk relief;
Think that in him, the beſt of men you ſee;
Such, had he liv'd, he promiſed to be:
Quick ſenſibility in him you'd find;
A heart that's generous and exalted mind;
A heart that ever felt another's woe,
And in his own, his tears forgot to flow:
Such were the feelings of his noble breaſt,
And ſuch the fortitude by him poſſeſt.
His chearful hours with innocence were crown'd;
For nought but virtue in his breaſt was found.
But why repeat what makes his mem'ry dear?
And from another's eye extort a tear:
A parent's hope, a tender mother's care,
The deareſt pledge of mut'al love ſincere;
O'er the fond corps, ſiſters and brothers weep,
And fain would cloſe their eyes in endleſs ſleep;
But Heaven in mercy ſpares ſuch tender plants,
To live the comfort of a parent's wants;
And to reward them for their filial love,
Prepares them manſions with the bleſt above.

*** *The Overſeers of the Poor will deliver out* BREAD *to the Poor of the City and Liberties, at the Court Houſe,* To-MORROW MORNING, *at Ten o'Clock.* *Feb.* 27.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the firſt of April next,

A STONE Dwelling-Houſe, with a Store adjoining, counters and ſhelves affixed, a good garden, orchard, ſtable, and chair houſe, within ten miles of Philadelphia, on the Ridge-road, near Adam Schnide's tavern; for terms, apply to JACOB VANREED, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

Feb. 25, 1788. ‡ HENRY KNAUS.

Burlington county, ſtate of New-Jerſey.

WHEREAS a certain RICHARD MASON, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, has obtained two obligations from the ſubſcribers, one from WILLIAM KAIN, for Twenty-ſeven or Twenty-eight Pounds, I am not certain which, but it is near one or the other, likewiſe one from JOHN KAIN, for Eighteen Pounds, but as the copy of the ſums and the certain time that they become payable is miſlaid and cannot be found, this is to inform the public, that they both become due this preſent ſpring in the year 1788; which obligations were given as the conſideration for a certain tract of land, which the ſaid Richard Maſon affirmed to lay in Harriſon county, in the ſtate of Virginia; the ſaid Richard Maſon alſo bound himſelf, his heirs, executors, or adminiſtrators, in a certain obligation, to make unto the ſaid William Kain, a good and ſufficient indiſputable title in fee, with a general warrantee, in the ſpace of four weeks from the 27th day of January 1787, which he hath not done according to the late laws of Virginia. We the ſubſcribers do therefore warn all perſons againſt taking aſſignments of the ſaid obligations, or either of them, as we are determined not to pay them. Witneſs our hands, this 18th day of February, 1788.

WILLIAM KAIN, Fuller,
§ JOHN KAIN, Fuller.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Coffee Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the firſt day of March next, at ſix o'clock in the evening---The following annuities and Lots of Ground, viz.

No. 1. A certain yearly Rent Charge or ſum of £ 15, iſſuing and payable out of a Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Delaware Second ſtreet continued, and ſouth ſide of Chriſtian ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, in the county of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid Second ſtreet 40 feet, and in length weſtward, along Chriſtian ſtreet, 110 feet; bounded eaſtward by Second ſtreet aforeſaid, weſtward by an alley feet wide, northward by Chriſtian ſtreet, and ſouthward by ground of George Knew: on ſaid lot is erected a large frame meſſuage, now in the tenure of Frederick Deitz.

No. 2. One other yearly Rent Charge of 20 Crowns, iſſuing and payable out of a certain Lot of Ground, containing in front on Second ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth about 110 feet, ſituate in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid; bounded on the north by ground of Frederick Deitz, on the ſouth by ground of James Smith, on the eaſt by Second ſtreet, and on the weſt by an alley called -----; in the poſſeſſion of George Knew: on ſaid lot is erected a new two ſtory frame meſſuage.

No. 3. A Lot of Ground ſituate in Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front on Second ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 110 feet, or thereabouts; bounded on the eaſt by Second ſtreet, on the weſt by an alley called-----; on the north by George Knew's ground, on the ſouth by ----- Stillie's ground.

No. 4. One other yearly Rent Charge of £ 13 3 6, iſſuing out of a lot of ground on the ſouth ſide of South or Cedar-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, in the ſquare between Second and George-ſtreets, containing 15 feet and 6 inches in front on South-ſtreet, and 58 feet 6 inches in depth; bounded eaſtward by a 4 feet alley, weſtward by the widow Robinſon's lot, northward by South-ſtreet, and ſouthward by Hugh Lenox's corner lot; on which is erected a two ſtory frame meſſuage and other improvements.

No. 5. One other Rent Charge of £ 5 per annum, iſſuing and payable out of a lot of ground in poſſeſſion of Jacob Keaſer, containing 17 feet and 8 inches on Chriſtian-ſtreet, and in length or depth 80 feet; bounded on the eaſt by James Smith's ground, on the weſt by ----- Weaver, on the ſouth by ----- Stillie's ground, and on the north by Chriſtian-ſtreet; on ſaid lot is erected a frame meſſuage.

No. 6. Alſo one other yearly Rent Charge of £ 5 per annum, iſſuing and payable out of a lot of ground in poſſeſſion of ------- Weaver, containing 16 feet 8 inches front on Chriſtian-ſtreet aforeſaid, and in length or depth 80 feet; bounded on the eaſt by Jacob Keaſer's ground, on the weſt by ----- Levy's ground, on the ſouth by ---- Stillie's ground, and on the north by Chriſtian-ſtreet aforeſaid; on ſaid lot is erected a two ſtory frame meſſuage.

No. 7. About three acres and an half of marſh meadow ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, and bounded by lands of William Shipley, Samuel Rhoads, deceaſed, and others; taken in execution as the property of Robert Smith (Carpenter) late deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

N. B. The above Annuities on Chriſtian-ſtreet are ſubject to a yearly Ground-rent of £ 8 per annum, payable to the Church Wardens of the Swediſh Lutheran Church of Wicacoa, &c.

Philadelphia, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 4th day of March next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, a brick kitchen and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, in the ſquare between Saſſafras (or Race) ſtreet, and Mulberry (or Arch) ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid Fourth-ſtreet 18 feet, and in length or depth 131 feet; bounded ſouthward by a meſſuage and lot of Jacob Greiner, weſtward by ground of Matthias Irwin, northward by ground now or late of Thomas Stretch, and eaſtward by Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a ground-rent of £ 10 16 per annum; taken in execution as the property of John Earle, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 20, 1788.

BY virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 4th day of March next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, all thoſe two Meſſuages and the lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Cheſtnut ſtreet, in the ſquare between Third and Fourth-ſtreets from Delaware river, in the ſaid city of Philadelphia, and nearly oppoſite to the Bank; the lot containing in breadth on Cheſtnut-ſtreet (including an alley 12 feet wide, commonly called Hudſon's, or Whalebone alley, to be for ever kept open on the weſt ſide thereof) 57 feet, and in length or depth 183 feet; bounded eaſtward and ſouthward by a meſſuage and ground of Samuel Pleaſants, weſtward by Hudſon's alley aforeſaid, and northward by Cheſtnut-ſtreet aforeſaid. On the ſouthwardmoſt part of this lot is erected a very large, commodious, brick ſtable, two ſtories high, ſuitable for a livery-ſtable, or for a coach-houſe and ſtables for a private gentleman. There is alſo a large ſtable on the lot belonging to the late tenants thereof, which they have a right to move from off the premiſes, therefore it is not to be comprehended in the ſale, but a reaſonable time is to be allowed them to remove it, unleſs the purchaſer of the lot can agree with them for it; late the eſtate of William Puſey, deceaſed, and Mary his widow, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Chriſtiana Bridge, February 13, 1788.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 12th inſtant, a grey HORSE, about 16 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, has lately been trimmed, branded with O. on one of his buttocks, ſuppoſed the near one, ſhod all round. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner gets him again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS for the horſe, and FOUR DOLLARS for the thief, with reaſonable charges, if brought home. § JAMES CALDWELL.

CAME to the Plantation of Mr. CLYMER, near Province-Iſland, on the Lower Ferry road, on the ſecond of February, a black HORSE, has no particular marks, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ GEORGE BRUNNELL.

The Honorable the Supreme Executive Council having been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber

Auctioneer for the city of *Philadelphia*,

HE begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends to carry on the buſineſs of Auctioneer, at the Store in Front-ſtreet lately occupied by *Arthur St. Clair & Co.* where he is now ready to receive GOODS for PUBLIC SALE; and aſſures thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him, of his utmoſt attention to their intereſt, and punctuality of payment.

The ſtated days of ſale for Dry Goods at ſaid ſtore are *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*, and for Furniture on *Saturdays* only.

John Patton, Auctioneer.

Just Published, in an entire new American type and good paper,
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The FIRST VOLUME of the

Debates *of the* Convention

Of the STATE *of* PENNSYLVANIA,
On the CONSTITUTION propoſed for the GOVERNMENT of the UNITED STATES.

Taken accurately in Short Hand by THOMAS LLOYD.

Containing----The Speeches of Thomas M'Kean and James Wilſon, Eſquires. In which they have *unfolded* the principles of *Free Governments*; *demonſtrated* the ſuperior advantages *of this Conſtitution*; and *anſwered every Objection* hitherto ſuggeſted.

Philadelphia, SOLD by *T. Seddon*, in Market-ſtreet, and the principal Bookſellers in Pennſylvania---At *New-York*, by Meſſrs. *Berry & Rogers*, Meſſrs. *S. & J. Louden*, Mr. *Hodge*---At *Baltimore*, by Mr. *Clarke*---At *Richmond*, by Mr. *A. Davis*, and by the principal Bookſellers in the United States.

*** Subſcribers to the Debates of the General Aſſembly will be furniſhed with one copy each, on application to the Editor, for 3/9. He is happy to embrace this opportunity of returning the patrons of that undertaking his moſt grateful acknowledgments. February 16. 1788.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on Saturday, the 22d day of March next,

THE Plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, about 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norriſtown, containing about 150 acres, 10 or 11 whereof are good meadow, the remainder chiefly good wheat land; there is on ſaid tract a good bearing orchard of graſted fruit, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a pump of never failing water at the door, good ſtone ſpring-houſe, and a large ſtone-barn, with convenient ſtabling for horſes and cattle. Alſo a griſt-mill with two pair of ſtones, capable of a great deal of buſineſs, as Perkioming creek (the ſtream by which it is turned) is ſufficient to grind in the drieſt ſeaſons; is well ſituated for country griſt, and not more than two miles from the Reading-road, from whence wheat may, at moſt times, be readily commanded. If not then ſold, it will be to let. The title and terms of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid.

February 15, 1788. ¶ THOMAS REES.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Young, deceaſed, late of Moyamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted, to JACOB YOUNG, living in Moyamenſing, for payment. § February 14, 1788.

JACOB YOUNG,)
PETER YOUNG.) Adminiſtrators.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 11th day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE Plantation, in the townſhip of North-Wales, and county of Montgomery, whereon Conrad Sayple now lives, about four miles above the Friends Meeting houſe, and two miles from Jacob Hayſeler's tavern, on the Swamp road, the direct road to Allen-town; bounded northward by the line that ſeparates Towamenſing from North-Wales, eaſtward by land formerly of Robert Ellis, but now the Heirs of Amos Strettle, ſouthward by the eſtate of Humphry Jones, deceaſed, and weſtward with lands of Amos Griffiths, containing 123 acres, of which about 10 acres are good meadow, watered partly by a plentiful ſpring, and partly by a rivulet which runs through the tract, ſufficient for a griſt or ſaw-mill great part of the year; there is woodland enough for the uſe of the farm for many years, and the remainder good arable land, as productive as any in the neighbourhood. On the plantation are a tenantable log houſe, barracks and ſtables adequate to protect the grain, hay and cattle from the weather. Perſons inclined to purchaſe may view the premiſes on or before the day of ſale. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid on the delivery of a good deed, and a mortgage, &c. to be given for the remaining part (one half thereof payable with intereſt one year after the ſale, and the other half with intereſt twelve months afterwards) when poſſeſſion will be given. The ſale will be held on the premiſes, or at Jacob Hayſeler's tavern, as may be judged beſt on the day of ſale, when attendance will be given, by † PHILIP & THOMAS KINSEY.

Philadelphia, February 11, 1788.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 13th of March next,
(If not Sold before by private Sale)

THAT valuable Farm, whereon Samuel M'Ninch now lives, in Northampton county, Mountbethel townſhip, near James Richard's tavern, containing about 250 acres, for which there will be a good title given. This plantation is pleaſantly ſituated, in a very healthy part of the country, and near the river Delaware; upwards of 100 acres is cleared, about 20 of which is excellent meadow, and nearly the ſame quantity more may be made. There are on the premiſes a ſquare log houſe, frame barn, milk, and other out houſes, a good bearing orchard, a valuable ſpring near the door, alſo an excellent mill ſeat, on a conſtant ſtream of water, which paſſes through the center of the meadow land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to JOSEPH MARTIN, or SAMUEL MILLER, near the premiſes, or THOMAS MILLER, at Mahlon Hutchiuſon's in Second near Arch ſtreet, Philadelphia.

February 19, 1788.

To be SOLD or LET,

And poſſeſſion given the middle of March next,

THAT commodious TAVERN in Frankford, formerly kept by Col. Benjamin M'Veagh. For terms, enquire of THOMAS TILLYER, in Philadelphia, ISAIAH WORRALL, in Frankford, or PERNAL M'VEAGH, in Burlington.

Salem, New-Jerſey, February 11, 1788.

WAS committed to my cuſtody on Wedneſday, the ſixth inſtant, a NEGROE MAN, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and ſays he belongs to CATESBY JONES, in Virginia. The owner is deſired to come and pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold out for the ſame in five weeks from the date hereof, by § JOHN COPE, Goaler.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1788.

THE creditors of *Joſeph Mather*, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts, properly authenticated, to MIERS FISHER, as the aſſignees are now poſſeſſed of a ſum of money that will bear a dividend, which they propoſe to make within three weeks from this date, if the creditors ſhall generally furniſh their demands.

MIERS FISHER,
J. M. NESBITT,
LEVY HOLLINGSWORTH,
EDWARD GEORGE, } Aſſignees.

MONTMORIN.

THIS TOWN, laid out at the ſolicitation of ſeveral Gentlemen, is delightfully ſituated on the north bank of the Ohio river, on a beautiful plain that is not liable to be overflown, in a healthy and fertile country, about 18 miles below Fort Pitt, on the road to Fort M'Intoſh, in Weſtmoreland county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and at the ancient ſettlement formerly called Logſtown, which was abandoned previous to the peace of 1763, where an extenſive trade was carried on many years.

MONTMORIN commands an extenſive view of the river; the ſoil is equal to any on the Ohio, and abounds in coal; the navigation from thence down the river is ſuperior to that from Fort Pitt, as the water is at all ſeaſons much deeper at this place, and where proviſions, boats, &c. may in a little time be as well furniſhed. It is on the great communication or route from the eaſtern and middle ſtates to the Muſkingum, Miami and Kentucky ſettlements; as well as the Ilinois, Miſſiſippi, &c. and will probably become the new county ſeat: The great emigrations to the weſtern country render it a very deſirable ſpot, and afford a flattering proſpect of its ſpeedy eſtabliſhment. The ſtreets are ſpacious, being all 66 feet wide; except Great George, Waſhington, Hancock and Clinton-ſtreets, which are 99 feet; the ſquares are divided into 20 lots, from 44 to 47 feet front, and 220 feet in depth, and all the lots are accommodated with lanes-- five ſquares, or 100 lots, as diſtinguiſhed in the plan, will be veſted in truſtees for public uſe, and to accommodate ſchools and religious ſocieties of every denomination. The town contains 740 lots, which will be numbered and arranged by draught, to prevent any kind of preference; and to facilitate the ſettlement, they will be ſold at the moderate price of TEN DOLLARS each, to be paid on the delivery of certificates of purchaſe----Thoſe who buy ten town lots, will be entitled to a five acre out lot, GRATIS.

The appropriation of the lots will be made under the ſuperintendance or direction of the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania, Gen. Muhlenbergh and Hieſter, Matthew Clarkſon and Richard Bache, Eſquires, on or before the firſt of May next; after which, on application, indiſputable titles in fee ſimple, agreeably to the ſaid appropriation, will be delivered gratis to the purchaſers, their agents, or attorneys.---- Certificates for lots ſold, and the plan of the town to be ſeen at the houſe of Mr. Levy Hollingſworth, Mr. Mark Wilcox, Mr. Thomas Bradford, and at the Coffee-Houſe, Philadelphia; Mr. John Delafield, New-York; General Heiſter, Reading; John Hubley, Eſq; Lancaſter; Mr. Heckenvelder, Bethlehem; Major Iſaac Craig, Fort Pitt; and Colonel Stephen Bayard, Elizabeth-town. ISAAC MELCHER.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1787.

EXTRACT. *Page* 10, *Colonel Bouquet's Expedition* 1764, *Friday, October* 5. "In this day's march the army paſſed though Logſtown, ſituated ſeventeen and a half miles fifty ſeven perches, by the path, from Fort Pitt. This place was noted before the laſt war, for the great trade carried on there by the Engliſh and French; but its inhabitants, Shawaneſe and Delawares, abandoned it in the year 1750. The lower town extended about 60 perches over a rich bottom to the foot of a low ſteep ridge; on the ſummit of which, near the declivity, ſtood the upper town, commanding a moſt agreeable proſpect over the lower, and quite acroſs the Ohio, which is about 500 yards wide here, and by its majeſtic eaſy current adds much to the beauty of the place. Proceeding beyond Logſtown we paſſed through a fine country, &c."

*** Thoſe who are deſirous of further information reſpecting the ſoil and ſituation of Montmorin, are referred to Governor St. Clair, General Irwine, George Morgan and Matthew Clarkſon, Eſquires, or any other gentleman acquainted in the Weſtern country.

Bucks county, February 14, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 1ſt of March next, at the houſe of John Rodrock, inn-keeper, in Plumſtead townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Plumſtead aforeſaid, bounded by lands of John Rodrock, Iſrael Doan, and others; containing 100 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; Taken in execution as the property of Benjamin Vaſtine, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, February 14, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 1ſt of March next, at the houſe of John Rodrock, inn-keeper, in Plumſtead townſhip, at three o'clock in the afternoon, two Lots of Land, ſituate in Plumſtead, one containing about 14 acres, bounded by land of Thomas Wright, Joſeph Rich, and others; the other containing about four acres, bounded by land of John Furneſs, Jonathan Brown, and others; taken in execution as the property of William Dayle, ſenr. and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, February 14, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 3d of March next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon; a certain Tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Briſtol, bounded by Neſhaminy creek, and by lands late of Samuel Allen, Thomas Clifford, and others; containing 220 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances; taken in execution as late the eſtate of Walter William Harris, and Mary his wife, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, February 14, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the third of March next, at the houſe of Charles Beſſonet, in Briſtol, at four o'clock in the afternoon, one equal undivided fifth part of a Houſe, and two Lots of Land, in and near the borough of Briſtol, containing about 12 acres; bounded by lands of William M'Ilvaine, Eſquire, Samuel Kinſy, and others; taken in execution as the property of Henry Shellingſberg, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

Either in a COUNTING HOUSE or STORE,

A MIDDLE aged perſon, who can be well recommended, and capable of undertaking the above employment, having ſerved near 10 years in one of the firſt wholeſale houſes in London. A line left at the printers, directed for I. R. will be duly attended to.

Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, Jan. 28, 1788.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, this morning, from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named JOHN WHITECRAFT, about 19 years of age, of a ſandy complexion, freckled in the face; had on and took with him, a fuſtian coatee, jacket and overalls, a new round hat, a pair of woollen trowſers, two jackets, one nap, the other coarſe cloth of a light colour, two pair of ſtockings, one white, the other blue. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ‡ WILLIAM SHARP.

THE ſubſcriber, living in Path Valley, Franklin county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, has for ſale the following Tracts of Land, viz.

Three hundred and ſeventy-eight acres in the valley aforeſaid, being the place at preſent occupied by him; ſituate upon the weſt branch of Conegocheague creek, 3 miles from the ſtate road, 200 miles from Baltimore, 160 from Philadelphia; has the following improvements and advantages, viz. a convenient dwelling houſe, large barn, a merchant mill, with two pair of ſtones, one pair of which are French burrs, proven good; bolting works compleat, in a good neighbourhood for wheat, has a good run of country cuſtom and of merchant work, a ſaw mill in good repair, 150 acres cleared and under good fence, about 30 of which is meadow, 50 more of meadow may be made and watered by never failing ſtreams; and an orchard, conſiſting of 180 bearing fruit trees.

Two hundred and ſeventy acres joining the aforeſaid tract, one third whereof may be converted into meadow and watered, has the advantage of a good ſeat upon the creek aforeſaid, for any kind of heavy water works, and a good ſeat for a furnace, upon a conſtant lime-ſtone ſpring.

One hundred and fifty acres, ſituate 5 miles good road from the laſt deſcribed tract, contains a large quantity of iron ore, proved to be of ſuperior quality; the two laſt deſcribed tracts contain every natural conveniency for carrying on the iron buſineſs to advantage.

Five hundred acres in Bedford county, on both ſides of the ſtate road, at the eaſt ſide of Laurel hill, about 8 miles from the Glade ſettlement, known by the name of Jolly Place, 40 acres whereof are cleared, and only wants fencing to be in a ſtate for cultivation, has a good mill ſeat, and a mill is much wanted in the neighbourhood, about one third of this tract is meadow lands of the firſt quality, and is a good ſtand for a houſe of public entertainment. Clear parents and indiſputable titles will be given to the purchaſers, and time given for part of the purchaſe money, by † WILLIAM ELLIOT.

N. B. Mr. John Muſſer, of Lancaſter, can give a particular deſcription of the quality and value of the laſt deſcribed tract.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of 150 acres of good land, with large improvements, an old over ſhot griſt mill and oyl mill, 20 acres of watered meadow made, and 20 more may be made, ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken rich ſettlement, in Berks county, about 24 miles weſt from Reading town.

Alſo a new griſt mill and ſaw mill, in Liken's valley, on Wioneſky creek, with the other improvements. The purchaſer may have 300, 600, or 1000 acres therewith of good land, ſituate in Berks county, about 40 miles from Reading.

Alſo 1200 acres of extraordinary land on Middle creek, a few miles below Sunbury, and near Suſquehanna, where 100 acres of watered meadow may be made, and a griſt mill and ſaw mills may be erected at a ſmall expence.

And 1800 acres on Lycoming creek, of rich good land, where large quantities of watered meadow may be made, and mills erected, a few miles above Samuel Wallis, Eſquire, and a number of ſmaller tracts of good land.

Alſo a valuable plantation of 250 acres, with large improvements, near Muſpillion landing, in Kent county, Delaware ſtate. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Alſo the beſt kind of BOULTING CLOTHS, CHEAP.

CAME to the Plantation of William Ingram, in Weſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter County, ſeven or eight white Sheep; they were taken up on the 27th of December laſt, having been in the neighbourhood moſt part of laſt ſummer. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. WILLIAM INGRAM.

February 14, 1788. †

Whereas the PARTNERSHIP of

David and Matthew Duncan

Was DISSOLVED on the 1ſt day of October laſt,

ALL Perſons INDEBTED to, or who have DEMANDS on the SAME, are requeſted to ſettle with DAVID DUNCAN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1788. ct 3 m.

Pennſylvania Hoſpital Medical Library.

THE following BOOKS are miſſing. The Gentlemen who have them in poſſeſſion will oblige the Contributors, by returning them to WILLIAM GARDNER, Apothecary, at the Hoſpital.

Van Swieten's Commentaries, Vol. 7th.
Aſtruc on the Venereal Diſeaſe, Vol. 2d.
M Quere's Elements of Chemiſtry, Vol. 1ſt.
Hoffman's Works, Vol. 5th.

By order of a Board of Managers,
1ſt Mo. 28, 1788. SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

*** The *Committee* for conducting the Buſineſs of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES deſire, that the SUBSCRIBERS to the Manufacturing Fund will be pleaſed to pay in their *SUBSCRIPTIONS* to Mr. JOSEPH HILBORN, Treaſurer to the Society.

By order of the Committee,
THOMAS RUSTON, Chairman.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, ſituate in Darby, next, door to the Ship Tavern towards Philadelphia, very convenient for a large family, a good ſtand for a ſtore, or for a tradeſman that works in the houſe; there are four good rooms on each, of the two firſt floors, and two ditto in the garret, all of them cieled, with a good cellar under it, alſo a pump at the kitchen door. The lot it ſtands on is 50 feet wide and about 400 deep, with a barn and a number of fruit trees.

Alſo to be ſold, another adjoining it, with two rooms on a floor, and a good cellar. The lot is 50 feet front and 400 in depth, with a ſtable on it, and a variety of fruit trees. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to JESSE SHARPLESS, at the corner of Cheſtnut and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia. If not ſold, it will be to be rented, and may be entered on the 1ſt day of April next. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. §

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard,
Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

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